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SCRANTON, NOVEMBER 8, 1897.

It is a wonder the editor of the *Boothie* Republican doesn't make out a political price list and keep it standing for convenient reference.

The Official Figures.

By the official count Becam gets 185 plurality in Lackawanna, but runs 1-222 behind Brown in Luzerne. In Lackawanna Swallow received 4,758, and in Luzerne 5,663 votes. Inasmuch as the Prohibitionists cast last year for president only 808 votes in this county and only 810 in Luzerne, it is evident that of Swallow's vote at least 4,900 in Lackawanna and 4,900 in Luzerne came from voters who on national issues are Republicans or Democrats. But in what proportion? To this question we cannot, of course, touch a positive answer.

It is an interesting fact, however, that in Lackawanna the vote for Brown for state treasurer was within 17 of the vote for Bryan. Lackawanna's total vote this year for state treasurer fell 2,789 short of the 31,057 votes cast in this county for president last year, but the Democratic state candidate polled within 17 of Bryan's vote 4 years ago. The fact that Becam's and Swallow's vote combined, minus the regular Prohibition vote, does not come nearer than about 2,600 votes to McKinley's would seem to indicate that the 2,789 stay-at-home vote in this county was largely if not entirely Republican. The fact that Brown's vote coincides with Bryan's could not otherwise be accounted for save on the supposition that many Republicans voted for Brown; yet with Swallow in the field why should any dissatisfied Republican voting at all have chosen to vote for a Democrat running on the Reading platform?

In our judgment it also seems reasonable to suppose from the foregoing facts that the great bulk of the Swallow vote in this county this year is ordinarily Republican and may be counted on to support decent and reputable Republican nominees for state or national offices. Its failure to support Becam is not, to be sure, an impeachment of his personal integrity, but it is clearly the registration of an administrative kick against unsavory methods and practices, or what were deemed to be such methods and practices, in the state organization. Luzerne's large Swallow and stay-at-home vote, exceeding Lackawanna's nearly three times over, shows that this disposition to kick was not limited to Lackawanna, but was if anything less manifest here than in some of the counties adjoining.

The virtues of Republicanism who follow in the wake of every political shake-up to feed on the official disclosed by it will no doubt be heard from in discordant criticism and censure of the local Republican management. In fact, the morning journalistic exemplar of this foul genus of political bird of prey has already set up its customary croakings, feigning the eagle but revealing the buzzard. This, however, is an expected experience. The official figures conspicuously confirm what the first returns strongly indicated—that Lackawanna, in comparison with the other counties of Pennsylvania which are at all similar in political composition, emerges from the general slump as satisfactorily as any and far better than most.

According to Judge Van Wyck's sworn statement, he spent only \$158.75 to be elected mayor of Greater New York. How much did Croker spend?

Dr. Swallow for Governor.

The announcement by Dr. Swallow, ere the completion of the official count of the recent state vote, of his willingness to accept an independent nomination for governor next year, while being before Republicans the questions whether they want a third quadrennium of Democratic "reform" at Harrisburg. Comprising as they do a large majority of the voters of Pennsylvania, it is clear that the Republicans can order at the next election whatever kind of state administration they desire, subject to this limitation—that the diversion of a considerable percentage of their vote to a third candidate would result not in that candidate's election but in the election of a Democrat.

In other words, while the election of an independent multi-partisan governor is practically out of the question, the encouragement of the independent idea means direct encouragement for the democracy. As in New York city last week, where the division of Republican votes between two candidates admittedly honest and able enabled the worst candidate of all to achieve an easy victory, so a continuation by Republicans of the Swallow movement would in all probability mean next year the election of a Democrat. That temper might be individually better than this party, but the history of the two Pattison administrations teaches that whatever a Democratic governor's individual merit, the moral temperature of his administration cannot rise far above the average level of that of the party organization by which he is controlled. He may pose as a reformer before election but his actions afterward reveal few if any traces of one.

There are numbered within the active and prominent membership of the Republican party in this Commonwealth several men any one of whom, if nominated for governor next year on the regular Republican ticket, could be trusted implicitly by the voters of the Commonwealth. The nomination and election of one of these men would perform the double purpose of insuring an honest and efficient execution of the duties of the gubernatorial office and preserving intact the Republican party organization for undiminished effectiveness in the presidential contest of 1900. Instead of wasting energy on conjectural independent movements, therefore, is it not a paramount

duty of the intelligent Republicanism of the state to begin at an early date the assorting of Republican gubernatorial candidates, with a view to ultimate concentration on the best available man?

Wouldn't it grieve Joseph, though, if the Republicans-elect couldn't qualify?

The Language of Patriotism.

The manifesto which has been signed by 400 representative Cubans in the United States and which urges the officials of the republic of Cuba to persevere in the war for Cuban independence until Spanish evacuation of the island is made absolute is a notable document, which in every line breathes the air of sincerity and unquenchable patriotism.

The manifesto recites the fact that nearly three years of inconceivably fiendish war, pillage and murder have preceded Spain's recent proffer of autonomy, making of the latter a grotesque farce; and it continues: "From this it appears that the political reform offered to Cuba, and which in order to prove efficacious should have been the spontaneous product of the national conscience, convinced of its justice in so acting, is merely an expedient to which the Madrid government has recourse, now that it has exhausted all the means of violence and crime. No political change can be stable or fruitful under these conditions. What is granted through force or coercion is withdrawn at the earliest opportunity. But leaving aside these considerations, which are so essential, the so-called reform is unacceptable to the Cubans, because it does not respond to their necessities, satisfy their aspirations, or recognize the fulness of their rights. Cuba must so organize her economic life that she shall obtain the legitimate remuneration for her labor, within the general laws that govern production and trade, and with respect to her special industrial conditions. Her political connection with Spain would impose upon Cuba a fiscal system which would render the fulfillment of this essential condition an utter impossibility, now and for a long time to come. Spanish domination means, in the first place, and at the very least, the payment of the interest upon a monstrous debt, the cost of a large army of occupation, of a navy and a bureaucracy, whatever may be the term under which it will be disguised. Our possible and probable net income, during many years after peace shall have been established, will barely suffice to pay the obligations of the debt with which Spain has overwhelmed us. The Cuban, no longer willing to suffer a foreign guardianship, aspires to govern himself. But a Cuban government, surrounded by Spanish bayonets, watched by a Spanish navy stationed all along the coast of our territory, whose laws, if it is possible, would be conceded to it, must be applied by Spanish tribunals, and whose relations with other countries must run along the channel of Spanish diplomacy, would not be even the caricature of a government."

The conclusion, evident from these obvious promises, is that Spain purposes only to deceive the world. To accept this perfidious overture, the manifesto declares, "would be not only to regard as useless the sacrifice and the blood of so many thousands of our countrymen, but to close our eyes to the dictates of experience, the teacher of foresight. Our sad history has taught us that Spain learns nothing through adversity. Our terrible ten years' war taught her nothing. If she yields today it is because she has become convinced of her own weakness and through a desire to please the great American people that has manifested its discontent. So soon as the defenders of her liberty are unarmed, Spain will quickly impose upon us anew her harsh rule, which has ruined us, without giving us peace in exchange, nor guaranteeing us our rights. The continuation of her power, therefore, would quickly result in war, and meanwhile the reign of discontent, of conspiracies, and of unrest, the enemy of labor and wealth." For these reasons the signers of the manifesto urge the Cuban government to continue unabated the war for Cuban liberation until either a successful issue is reached or every able-bodied Cuban is killed in the struggle.

Meanwhile, it must please Americans to read in inspired dispatches from Washington and in editorials in administration organs how solicitous President McKinley is to court and retain the gracious favor of Spain! A dispatch from Havana says: "General Blanco, after conferring here with several prominent persons, has declared that the situation in which he finds the island is worse than he imagined when he left Spain. There are not over 70,000 Spanish soldiers alive in Cuba of the 200,000 sent by Spain since the beginning of the war. With regard to the financial situation, the sum of \$40,000,000 is due to the troops." Evidently the end is near.

A Prediction.

Under date of Nov. 4 William E. Curtis, a Washington correspondent whose trustworthiness is beyond dispute, sent to the Chicago Record this dispatch:

Secretary Illies returned from New York last night and was at the interior department this morning. He says that at the eleventh hour, when he became convinced that Tammany would elect its candidate for mayor, he endeavored to bring the Republicans and Citizens' union together. He proposed that both General Tracy and Mr. Low should withdraw and that Mayor Strong should be nominated as the joint candidate. Although Mayor Strong is one of his most determined enemies, Mr. Illies agreed to the arrangement, and General Tracy cordially assented, but Mr. Low and his Democratic backers refused to consider the proposition. They were not willing to have anything to do with the Republican leaders. They entered into a combination with the national Democracy, with the Stocker Democracy, with the Jacob Worth Independent Republican organization in Brooklyn and with various other political machines, and even contributed money to sustain them, but they would not combine with the regular Republicans. Their policy in this respect made it apparent that they were willing to let Tammany have the government of New York city if they could break up the Republican party.

This is one of several pieces of evidence now before the public establishing the insincerity of the early claim of the Seth Low movement that its

highest aim was to unify the opposition to Tammany. If that was its aim at any time it soon afterward ceased to be. On the contrary the returns show that the Citizens' Union vote deliberately sacrificed Wallace, the Republican candidate for judge of the state court of appeals, evidently with the idea that this would hasten the disorganization of the Republican party in the Empire state and facilitate its capture by Mugwumpers. Facts are daily coming to light which prove that Low and the majority were but an incident of a grand scheme to smash the Republican organization and Clevelandize its ruins. The real stake was first the governorship at Albany and next, the presidency.

We predict that had as Tom Platt by many regarded, his course in this Low-Tracy episode, when fully established before honest public opinion, will show up white and clean alongside the bogus sanctimoniousness of the Jekyll-Hyde conspirators against Republican supremacy who ran the Citizens' Union.

When the Republican managers, by a deal with the opposite party, defeated W. S. Langstaff for county treasurer, they made a mistake which someday will cost them the loss of something greater than the treasuryship—Providence Register.

The man who asserts that any deal was made by the Republican managers looking to Langstaff's defeat by such assertions brands himself a witful and malicious liar, and the man who believes such an assertion thereby confesses himself a credulous fool. All dictates of both decency and prudence forbid ill-faith toward Langstaff and the returns themselves show that the organization upheld him to the utmost limit of its ability. Let those who aim to be honest also be fair.

The official tabulation places Prohibitionist-elect Copeland's plurality at 70. But if the coteries of Carbondale politicians headed by J. A. Scranton's man Friday, Alderman Jones, had kept faith with the party on whose bounty some of them are now pensioners, this figure would have been at least trebled. Perhaps the amiable alderman is ready to explain.

The total cost of the Luetzert murder trial in Chicago was \$8,808. It wasn't worth it.

TOLD BY THE STARS.

Daily Horoscope Drawn by Ajacchus, The Tribune Astrologer.
Astrological Cast, 4:45 a. m. for Monday, November 8, 1897.

A child born on this day will wonder what effect the Spanish war scare will have on the sales of stock of the Scranton Klondike Investment company.

The Supply Free Press' "election contest" is one of the funniest jokes of the campaign.

Future editions of Candidate Schadt's blue book will contain the name of Billy Burke.

Collector Grant Herring's grip on the revenue office appears to be civil service like in its intensity.

Spring elections ought to furnish some offers for the fellows who got left.

Another Serious Southern Problem

New York Commercial Advertiser.
The attempt to substitute negro labor for white labor in a cotton mill in South Carolina, and the organization of a branch of the Textile Union among the white employees of a Georgia cotton mill to prevent such a substitution have raised a question that has become a social and political issue. Heretofore the South has been quite free from the labor controversies that afflict Northern industry so seriously. There has been little or no organization of labor. Wages have been low. As a consequence, a disposition has been exhibited on the part of Northern cotton manufacturers, anxious to escape the troubles of trade unionism, to attempt the substitution of negro labor in the Southern states. Besides cheap labor, not given to discontent and strikes, the negroes offer a special advantage from the proximity of the cotton fields. So promising has been the outlook that the prophecy has been freely made that cotton manufacturing would eventually be transferred from New England to the South. But if the events mentioned are regarded as symptomatic, this prediction is not likely to be realized soon.

An odd theory held in the South is that while the blacks are peculiarly fitted for occupations that require unskilled labor, the whites are peculiarly fitted for those that require skilled labor. In obedience to this artificial classification of human capacity, the former have been relegated to work in the fields and to certain menial occupations, and the latter have arrogated to themselves the employment to be found in the cotton mills. But the negroes have been, of course, who was expected. Some of the labor of the blacks has been much more remunerative than the mill labor of the whites. The further result has been a higher scale of living on the part of the negroes and the enjoyment of more privileges, educational and other, than the mill hands. It is not difficult to imagine what would be the final outcome of such a racial division of labor. It has, in fact, already been pointed out by Southern observers, apprehensive of negro domination. There would be constant improvement of the negro race, from one generation to another, and a steady advance in the social and political effect of this change would be to make the negroes eventually the superior and, consequently, the dominant race. For the literary tests now applied in communities where the members of the one race are the majority would operate in favor of the members of the other race.

In the light of these considerations, the labor question in the South has rather more interest than elsewhere. Deceitful prejudice against the proposed introduction of black labor in the cotton mills, it would not be regarded by some whites capable of grasping its effects as an unqualified evil. It would, in their opinion, subject the negroes to the same deteriorating influences that now work to the disadvantage of the Caucasians and imperil his country with a supremacy. At the same time, there are other whites, the believers in the fundamental difference between the races, that contend that the negroes should get into the cotton mills they would do very little harm. While they might monopolize the manufacture of the cheaper grades of cotton, the whites would, in consequence of their mental superiority, monopolize the manufacture of the finer grades.

But if trade unionism gets a foothold in the South, as it promises to do by the extension of the Textile Union to that section, increasing wages, shortening hours, excluding negroes and menial occupations, and the like, will be the result. There is little likelihood that the predicted transfer of cotton manufacturing will occur. Besides the present troubles of the New England manufacturers, there would be those growing out of race antagonism, which would doubtless more than counterbalance any economic advantages due to the proximity of raw material.

REPUBLICAN VOTE OF CARBONDALE AND THE BOROUGH.

BOROUGH.	Pryor.	Langstaff.	Jones.	Copeland.	Daniels.
Archbald	178	198	487	165	127
Blackely	427	437	381	388	433
Carbondale	1074	1080	1084	1195	1014
Dalton	91	102	96	96	96
Dickson City	646	621	619	590	529
Dunmore	242	261	255	259	240
Elmhurst	26	26	35	29	40
Glenburn	48	48	56	56	56
Gouldsboro	8	8	8	8	8
Jermyn	203	242	215	20	39
La Plume	24	24	24	24	24
Mayfield	168	168	196	144	149
Olyphant	262	262	262	262	262
Taylor	422	417	450	471	502
Throop	62	62	94	66	64
Waverly	153	153	213	191	91
Winton	153	153	213	191	91
TOTAL	4184	4145	4779	4285	4028

DEMOCRATIC VOTE OF CARBONDALE AND THE BOROUGH.

BOROUGH.	Schadt.	Kelly.	Horn.	Norton.	Law.
Archbald	644	649	386	605	741
Blackely	1478	1479	1311	1482	1578
Carbondale	1478	1479	1311	1482	1578
Dalton	24	24	24	24	24
Dickson City	215	215	215	215	215
Dunmore	7	7	7	7	7
Elmhurst	41	41	41	41	41
Glenburn	8	8	8	8	8
Gouldsboro	214	214	214	214	214
Jermyn	182	188	180	215	194
La Plume	133	133	133	133	133
Mayfield	104	110	82	102	110
Olyphant	333	333	333	333	333
Taylor	259	259	259	259	259
Throop	175	175	175	175	175
Waverly	450	450	450	450	450
Winton	450	450	450	450	450
TOTAL	4502	4502	4502	4502	4502

REPUBLICAN VOTE OF THE TOWNSHIPS.

TOWNSHIP.	Pryor.	Langstaff.	Jones.	Copeland.	Daniels.
Benton	89	111	107	107	105
Carbondale	26	27	27	27	27
Clifton	11	11	11	11	11
Covington	24	24	24	24	24
Greenfield	11	11	11	11	11
Jefferson	29	29	29	29	29
Lackawanna	14	14	14	14	14
Madison	68	68	68	68	68
Newton	13	13	13	13	13
North Abington	21	21	21	21	21
Old Forge	208	247	210	253	214
Ransom	21	21	21	21	21
Roaring Brook	8	8	8	8	8
South Abington	21	21	21	21	21
Spring Brook	21	21	21	21	21
West Abington	21	21	21	21	21
TOTAL	1337	1791	1654	1542	1606

DEMOCRATIC VOTE OF THE TOWNSHIPS.

TOWNSHIP.	Schadt.	Kelly.	Horn.	Norton.	Law.
Benton	122	168	118	121	108
Carbondale	197	203	200	199	209
Clifton	37	37	37	37	37
Covington	60	60	60	60	60
Fell	286	276	260	271	265
Greenfield	39	39	39	39	39
Jefferson	36	36	36	36	36
Lackawanna	445	521	510	501	507
Madison	36	36	36	36	36
Newton	62	62	62	62	62
North Abington	21	21	21	21	21
Old Forge	21	21	21	21	21
Ransom	21	21	21	21	21
Roaring Brook	21	21	21	21	21
South Abington	21	21	21	21	21
Spring Brook	21	21	21	21	21
West Abington	21	21	21	21	21
TOTAL	1556	1781	1602	1708	1629

REPUBLICANISM SUSTAINED.

From the Philadelphia Press.
Only unofficial figures are at hand as yet but they are near enough to completeness to show that the election went in the eleven states where elections were held. The following table gives the majority in each state and the total majority received by each party:

States.	Rep. Maj.	Dem. Maj.
Massachusetts	53,342	
New York		68,797
New Jersey		26,000
Pennsylvania	126,484	
Maryland	6,965	
Ohio		50,000
Virginia		50,000
Iowa		30,988
Nebraska		19,065
Colorado		1,909
TOTALS	285,835	129,769

This table shows that the Republicans carried six states and the Democrats five and that the Republican majorities exceeded the Democratic majorities by 157,155 or more than double.

INTERURBAN.

From the Springfield Republican.
"Interurban" has to do with a "newspaper word" now, but it will be in the books and magazines soon, and Mrs. Grundy, who sniffs at the newspapers, where most of the new words are manufactured or first recorded, will have to accept it. "Urban," "suburban," "interurban," why not? The "trolley lines" have forced upon us a steam railroad is "interurban" so much as a matter of course that it was not necessary to coin the word. But the electric road was originally urban. The suburban, and when in occasional instances cities like Holyoke and Springfield were connected "interurban" was the logical and inevitable sequence. Let it be inscribed speedily in the supplements of the big dictionaries; there is no reason why it should be kept on the waiting list to be approved or blackballed by the lexicographical purists, for it stands on its own merits.

INDEFENSIBLE.

From the New York Sun.
The notion that Spain would make our recognition of the Cuban revolutionists as belligerents a casus belli is absurd. She assumed no such attitude when we made a similar concession to her other American colonies. Neither did we dream of revenging by a declaration of war the conduct of Spain when she recognized the Confederates as belligerents before the first battle of Bull Run. The recognition of revolutionists as belligerents is an act committed in the name of advanced civilization, and the avowed aim of it is to mitigate, as far as possible, the barbarities which are apt to accompany civil war. Our withholding from the Cubans a host which we have generously and promptly to their fellow colonists at a similar conjuncture can be defended upon grounds neither of common sense nor of humanity.

HIS UNPARDONABLE SIN.
From the Philadelphia Ledger.
If Weyler is impeached, as threatened, it will not be for desolating the island of Cuba, not for murdering men, women and children in cold blood, not for taking thousands of the flower of Spanish youth to die in a fever swamp, not for his cowardly, costly and impotent method of campaigning, which showed his utter inefficiency as a commander—but for uttering some hasty words about the Spanish government. There's Spanish statesmanship and civilization for you.

GOLDSMITH'S G. B. BAZAAR.

KID GLOVE RECEPTION...

First of the season and greater than any previous season. To the hundreds of our Kid glove patrons we should with this stock and these values add other hundreds. Want to start the season right by giving you values that you can talk about.

- 25 dozen Fosters' Biarritz Gloves, the \$1.00 kind, at 75 cents.
- 50 dozen 2-clasp Erminie Embroidered Backs, only 89 cents.
- 75 dozen 2-clasp Mignon, the \$1.25 kind at \$1.00.
- Foster's Fowler Brand, fine kid, all of the prevailing colors \$1.50.
- The Celebrated Sterling Glove, with pearl clasps on the side, \$1.50.
- The latest Parisian Glove Novelties in the Finest Real Kid, the \$2.25 Kind, at \$1.95.

FINLEY'S Great Linen Sale.

General Blanco will have no use for an...

OVERCOAT

But many Scrantonians as well as our friends throughout the country. We are prepared to show the best line of exclusive makes ever shown, ranging in price from

\$5.00 to \$45.00

Combining Style and workmanship. All are treated alike and everybody buys at the same price.

Saturday, Oct. 23rd will inaugurate a Great Autumn Sale of Housekeeping Linens.

Boyle & Mucklow, 416 LACKAWANNA AVENUE.

The character of our Linen Stock is too well-known to need much talk on our part. We merely say that having purchased largely in anticipation of the advanced prices consequent on the new tariff schedule, we can offer extraordinary values. It is impossible to enumerate the different lines and prices, therefore we mention only a few items: One case silver bleached German table linen, 64 inches wide, ten different patterns. 59c a yard, good value at 75c. 100 dozen silver bleached napkins. 50 pieces Scotch and Irish damasks, from 25c to \$2.50 per yard. 200 dozen napkins to match. Linen sheets, pillow and bolster cases, counterpanes, bureau sets, etc.

510 and 512 LACKAWANNA AVENUE

Lamps To Burn.

We have them in all colors with globes and silk shades at prices that are right and goods guaranteed. Also a fine line of extra Globes, Shades and Chimneys to fix up your old lamps if you wish.

THE CLEMONS, FERBER, O'MALLEY CO., 422 Lacka. Ave.

Lewis, Reilly & Davies.

HENRY BELIN, JR., General Agent for the Wyoming District for